

SATISFACTION WITH ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

THE WEATHER
Thunderstorms to-day; probably showers to-morrow; no change in temperature; southerly winds.
Full report on last page.

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SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1922

TWO CENTS
In Greater New York
THREE CENTS
Within 200 Miles
FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

12 Ships Race To Land Aliens As Year Opens

Dash to Quarantine Begins at Midnight and Losing Immigrants Will Pay Penalty of Exclusion

When dawn broke over the harbor this morning an argosy from the east that sailed silently through the Narrows after midnight revealed itself. It was the first of a series of ships that will be landed at Ellis Island during the year. The Immigration Service is now in a state of readiness to receive the first of the year's immigrants. The Immigration Service is now in a state of readiness to receive the first of the year's immigrants.

Ellis Island Force Will Be Swamped

Companies Face Big Fines for Exceeding Quotas; Summer Time a Puzzle

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Irish Rebels Surrender; Four Courts Blown Up; Civil War's End Forecast

Thirty Free State Troops Injured as Blast Rends Stronghold Previous to Hoisting White Flag; O'Connor and Aides Among Prisoners; Fighting Continues in Dublin

DUBLIN, June 30.—Irish rebels, who for two days held the Four Courts Building, in the center of Dublin, against a steady bombardment from Free State troops, surrendered unconditionally at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Four Courts structure had been blown up by explosives. The explosion was terrific, killing thirty Free State troops as well as an undetermined number of the rebels within, scattering bits of iron, mortar and official papers all over the city, and wrecking the building.

News Summary

DOMESTIC

Strike of 400,000 railroad shopmen will go into effect at 10 o'clock this morning. Railroad Labor Board abandons effort to prevent walkout when union spokesmen refuse to attend hearing. Washington Administration makes plain that it will stand firmly behind board and that both men and roads must accept its decision. Rail heads say trains will be kept running.

LOCAL

Dier, partner and two managers indicted on charges of larceny and bookkeeping. Twenty ships in daybreak dash to land aliens in new fiscal quota. One more false clue sends Jimmy Glass's mother on futile hunt. Hyman tells Harding on telegraphed request that Port Authority plan is unconstitutional and unwelcome. Biggest travel exodus in local history begins four-day holiday. Eight indicted in alleged million-dollar opium ring. East Side bandits get \$1,472 pay roll in elevator hold-up. New York Railways Company \$90,000,000 over Transit Commission's estimate of value. John D. Rockefeller Jr. gives \$200,000 for American Academy in Rome. Taxi bonding laws, held constitutional, won't be enforced for week. Court stenographer says Justice Strong didn't call lawyer "damned skunk."

FOREIGN

Irish rebels in Dublin surrender unconditionally; republican armed revolt apparently nearing its end all over south Ireland. All Americans captured by Mexican bandits now reported free; Bielaski's friends deny assertion in Mexican press that he framed his own abduction. Russian delegates at The Hague demands \$1,612,000,000 in credits from Western powers. French and Germans clash with casualties in Upper Silesia.

WASHINGTON

Ten per cent cut in freight rates goes into effect to-day. Harding leaves to-day for Marion; will review marines at Gettysburg, Pa., to-day, when General Pickett's charge is re-enacted. Dyer anti-lynching bill is reported favorably to the Senate. Government will use moral force to effect settlement of coal strike in conferences to-day with miners and operators.

SPORTS

Giants defeat Phillies at Polo Grounds, 6 to 4. Braves beat Robins at Boston, 3 to 2. Billy McLaughlin wins Hindoo Handicap at Aqueduct. George B. Secor defeats Rudolph Knepper in intercollegiate golf tournament at Garden City. Miss Glenna Collett and Miss Edith Cummings reach final in golf tourney at Buffalo. Chick Evans and George Von Elm meet to-day in the final round of the Western amateur golf title play at Kansas City. Miss Helen Gilletteau beat Miss Marian Chapman and meets Miss Lillian Scherman to-day in the final round of the Connecticut tennis championship.

MARKETS AND SHIPS

Stock prices rule firm in dull session. Returns from 136 railroads show \$17,574,706 gain in May net. Manufacturers see falling off in retail auto sales in near future. Shipping Board said to have arranged increase in pay for officers on passenger vessels.

House Adjourns Until Aug. 15

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House of Representatives adjourned to-night at 9:43 o'clock until August 15, thus giving members opportunity to return to look after their campaigns while the Senate still is at work on the tariff.

Dier Indicted With 3 Aids; Eludes Jail

Grand Larceny Charged Against President and Vice-President of Bankrupt Brokerage Concern Managers Also

Elmore D. Dier, the doctor of dentistry who was senior partner of the bankrupt stock brokerage house of E. D. Dier & Co., and Harry J. Lawrence, Jr., the junior of the firm, were indicted by the Supreme Court grand jury yesterday afternoon on seven counts charging grand larceny and on nine counts charging the operation of a bookshop.

Managers Also

In Grand Jury Net

Gifts and Expenditures Said to Have Been Made From Customers' Funds

The defeat of the Dublin rebels is believed to foreshadow the end of armed resistance in South Ireland to Free State authority. Severe fighting was reported from two or three localities to-day, chiefly in County Donegal, where irregular forces attacked the Free Staters at Buncrana and Letterkenny with bombs, rifles and machine guns. The republicans were quickly surrounded and forced to capitulate. Those not killed or wounded were taken prisoner. The provisional government troops have a tremendous superiority in both arms and ammunition and, as they hold all roads and other means of communication, it is felt that the rebels cannot hold out long.

Mystery in Explosion

The cause of the explosion, which occurred about noon, was not definitely established. One report was that the Free Staters had mined the building. Another was that the large supply of ammunition which the rebels had accumulated had been fired by Free State shells. There also is the possibility, not now exploratory, that the rebels themselves, hopeless of longer withstanding the terrific attack from all quarters, decided to blow up their stronghold because of the toll that would be taken on the attacking forces. The explosion, which was largely in flames, the Free Staters had gained a foothold in it before dawn, and at that time the republicans sent out emissaries asking for terms. The battle went on the night of the 29th, and the rebels withdrew into the rear of the building. Several subterranean passages lead out of the structure, and through these some of the rebels are believed to have fled as the Free Staters advanced.

After the explosion a temporary truce was arranged during which the dead and wounded were removed from the flaming building. Physicians, nurses and stretcher-bearers worked quickly on the scene and evacuated the fallen. Finally, giving up all hope, the rebels hoisted the white flag over their rampart and an order to cease firing was given.

The surrender was made by Ernest O'Malley on behalf of the rebels and was accepted for the Free State by General O'Dwyer. Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellows, leaders of the revolting forces, were among the prisoners taken.

Irregular snipers in other parts of the city, unaware of the surrender, continued firing, and the Free Staters kept the streets of the city. The irregulars seized some buildings near the center of the city, and there were indications that they expected assistance from the country. Snipers were most active around Trinity College, Saville Street, and Stephens Green. A British regiment bound for England were fired on while traveling to Queenstown, but none was wounded.

Brigadier General O'Connell, assistant chief of the Free State forces, was one of the events which determined the provisional government to attack the rebels, has been released and returned to his headquarters.

Documents in the western wing of the Four Courts are believed to be safe, although many records were destroyed by the explosion. Deeds and similar records stored in the building were scattered in various parts of the city. Those picked up were of a comparatively unimportant character, although some dated back about thirty years.

Crowds collected at Grattan Bridge, where the copper dome of the Four Courts was barely visible through the smoke. Near the Four Courts physicians in white overalls attended to the wounded, while closely guarded stood 100 republicans waiting civilian together with trench coats. In a very few minutes the task of marching them away began, leaving the Free Staters free to fight the fire in the courts and the snipers in the rest of the city.

De Valera Reported in Battle

The capital of Ireland has been practically isolated for the last twenty-four hours, although some brief messages have been sent out by way of Belfast and government wireless. (Continued on page three)

Stipulation Overruled

The indictments were obtained after an interesting legal contest brought by the District Attorney to obtain the books. Although Dier permitted the receiver to take the books without reservation, after the failure on June 17 Manfred W. Ehrlich, not to permit their use for any but purposes connected with the accounting. This kept them from the District Attorney. The case of the United States vs. Dier & Co. was argued to-day in the Supreme Court. Dier had no right to exact the stipulation after he had given up the books.

E. D. Dier & Co., which was a reorganizing of Hughes & Dier and which took over about \$2,400,000 of the assets of Charles A. Stoneham & Co., failed for about \$4,000,000. The receiver announced four days ago that he would make a liquidation of the assets.

to the Mayoralty. He has since kept that interest by similar tactics.

When the Central Savings and Trust Company refused to accept an order from him to do away with a stairway leading to their bank, which Oles extended extended on city property, Oles took a gang of workmen at midnight, cracked the steps leading up to the bank and boarded up a stairway to a cafeteria in the basement.

William George Reese, president of the City Council, will succeed Oles as Mayor, if the council at a special meeting to-morrow morning accepts the resignation.

Oles's letter of resignation addressed to the City Council reads:

"Owing to conditions confronting me, and which make it impossible to run the city on a business basis, I hereby respectfully tender my resignation as Mayor of the City of Youngstown, effective July 1, 1922. I wish at this time to express my appreciation to the Council and various city departments for the co-operation which they have given me in my hopeless endeavor to make Youngstown a better city in which to live. No power on earth can make me alter my mind. I would not reconsider if half the bit of Youngstown called on me at my home to-night and asked that I do so."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 30.—Because he finds it impossible to run the city as he would his own fruit market, George L. Oles resigned to-day as Mayor of Youngstown after exactly six months of a stormy term, and announced that he will go back to selling produce. A thankless job? It is the way he described his office in his letter of resignation to the City Council.

The resignation follows an adverse decision in a mandamus action where, in twenty-five, policemen sought to prevent him from discharging them. Impachment proceedings also had been instituted by Thomas Faloon, who charges that Oles is not and never has been a citizen of Youngstown; that he has been guilty of receiving graft from a carnival company; that he is a "provident perjurer"; and that he violated the corrupt practices act by declaring that if elected he would serve for nothing and give his salary to the poor.

Mayor Oles has always been a spectacular advertiser in his business methods, and it was his ability to create interest in himself by unusual actions and promises that carried him

400,000 Rail Shopmen Strike To-day, Defying Labor Board; Harding Backs U. S. Tribunal

Men Involved in Walk-Out, Roads Affected, and Unions' Demands

Essential features of the strike of railroad shopmen that begins to-day follow:

Number of Men Involved

Approximately 400,000. They represent the six federated shopcrafts of the American Federation of Labor, comprising the International Association of Machinists, the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. None of the "Big Four" brotherhoods, the train service men, is involved, and their heads have announced they will remain at their posts.

Posters Who Actually Will Strike

All, according to the union chiefs; estimated as low as 10 per cent by some railroad executives.

Railroads Affected

All in the country. As to how seriously they will be hit, and where the worst strike spots will be cannot be determined, even by the railroad executives, until the strike actually goes into effect.

Cause of the Strike

The refusal of the unions to abide by the decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board cutting the shopmen's wages.

Chief Demands of the Unions

That present wages be maintained, that a number of working rules be restored, and that the contracting out of work be abolished.

Both Sides More Reasonable

Confidence that dispatches from Chicago will soon announce that the strike has been called off was expressed in Administration circles, especially as advice from the strike center indicate a much more reasonable frame of mind on the part of railroad officials and union heads.

Even if the strike should not be called off for two or three days, it would be pointed out in one quarter, it would not be as serious as though the men striking actually were engaged in the operation of trains. While idleness at the car shops or on the right of way is far from good business at this time, it is far less serious than it would be if the actual operation of the trains should cease for twenty-four hours.

Representations have been made to President Harding, it was said, that some of the awards of the Railway Labor Board do not provide a wage for certain classes of employees, particularly in the right of way division, which would permit that is commonly accepted as an American standard of living. As against these data, however, the President has been informed in some detail, and he believes that there has been a great deal of misrepresentation on this question.

President Scams Wage Tables

The wages which have been cited as not affording an American standard of living, it was said, apply only in a few cases of common labor in the South and Southwest. The point is that the awards in even these cases are slightly in excess of the regular rate of pay for common labor in the localities, where the cost of living is considered small indeed as compared to some of the Northern and Northwestern localities. In these latter sections, it was said, the award would be a large one.

There is a fair reaching consequence, however, in that if the shopmen can force the railroads to do all their own repairing then the railroads will have the weapon which is obviously so effective in keeping their own shopmen under control, for with a continuance of that policy there would gradually grow up a condition where there were no outside shops to which the railroads could take their work. This would be a serious blow to the railroads at any time with the employees in their own shops.

Naturally, it is pointed out, this would give the railroad shopmen a tremendous advantage in forcing their own work to be done in their own shops. The argument they have frequently used that the labor in their own shops was below par in efficiency for the reason that outside shops could do the work more cheaply.

He was taken to Ellis Island.

When the steamship President Taft of the United States Lines was about a thousand miles west of Hamburg on her run to this port, which ended yesterday, a robust German stowaway was found aboard, who said his name was Max Petersen.

He knew all about the plot to assassinate Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, who fell before the bullet of a monarchist plotter several days ago, and protested that he was urged to flee Germany by order of the Ehrhardt Brigade, of which he is a member.

Petersen had served in the German aviation service throughout the war and was stationed for a time at Zebruggen. He was a surly type, and whenever questioned by Captain Frank Burkhardt, master of the President Taft, he made clear that he knew his book on international law as applied to peace times, protested that he was a political prisoner fleeing persecution and expected to be treated accordingly.

Petersen said little to the ship's officers, but opened up a bit when Oswald Garrison Villard, the editor, one of the Taft's saloon passengers, sought to chat with him.

He hid aboard the vessel two days before the Foreign Minister was killed. He said he knew that sooner or later Rathenau would fall, and explained that what he described as a delay in the assassination was to allow all of the Ehrhardt brigade time to get out of Germany.

Petersen was less communicative when brought before the immigration officials. His hitherto ready use of English disappeared, and he professed not to understand. When the question was propounded in German he evaded answering by saying they were not clear.

After the Taft docked two inspectors from the Department of Justice sought conversation with Petersen, but he acted so reluctantly with them as he acted with the immigration inspectors.

A pair of handcuffs aroused his ire, and when they were slipped over his wrists he exclaimed:

"None of that. I will go wherever you say, but I must not be chained. I am a German gentleman, and the word of a German gentleman must be regarded as his bond."

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